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MARCH 5, 1878.

The President, Dr. RUSCHENBERGER, in the chair.

Forty-one persons present.

The following papers were presented for publication :—

“Recovery of all the Faculties in a Pigeon from which the Cerebral Hemispheres had been removed.” By J. H. McQuillen, M.D.

“The Electric Constitution of the Solar System.” By Jacob Ennis.

A Hippopotamus Tusk.—Prof. LEIDY stated that in the Mozambique Collection of the International Exhibition, he had noticed a hippopotamus tooth remarkable for its size. It was an inferior canine, with a spiral turn, apparently from impeded growth, perhaps due to the loss of the opposing tooth. It measured 42 inches long in the spiral. The insertion was 16 inches, and the diameter 4 inches.

On Amœba.—Prof. LEIDY remarked that the first notice of an Amœba was of a large species, described by Rösel, under the name of *Proteus*, in the *Insecten-Belustigung*, Nurnberg, 1755. It was called by Linnæus *Volvox chaos* and *Chaos protheus*, and by Pallas *Volvox proteus*, and subsequently by Müller *Proteus diffluens*. As the latter generic name was preoccupied, Bory called the animal *Amiba*. Ehrenberg, in the *Infusionsthierchen*, describes a small species as *Amœba diffluens*, and refers all those previously described to the same. His supposed new and large species, which he describes as *Amœba princeps*, is really the same as Rösel's *Proteus*. The true name of this should be either *Amœba chaos* or *Amœba proteus*, the former according to strict rules of zoological nomenclature, though the latter would appear more appropriate as serving to perpetuate the name given by the discoverer of the first known rhizopod.

Black Barite from Derbyshire.—Prof. GEORGE A. KOENIG communicated the results of an examination made on a specimen labelled “Manganese from Derbyshire,” in the collection of the Academy. The mineral is jet-black in color, exhibiting metallic lustre. Lamellar structure without distinct forms. Strong cleavage. Cleavage pieces gave the angles of barite. Specific gravity = 4.345.

Boiled with hydrochloric acid the black color disappears, leaving a white substance. The analysis gave

BaSO ₄	=	96.40
Mn ₂ O ₃	=	3.10
H ₂ O	=	0.25
		<hr/>
		99.75

It presents an interesting illustration of how a comparatively small amount of one mineral may mask the most striking physical properties of a mineral species.

MARCH 12.

The President, Dr. RUSCHENBERGER, in the chair.

Nineteen persons present.

MARCH 19.

The President, Dr. RUSCHENBERGER, in the chair.

Thirty-two persons present.

MARCH 26.

The President, Dr. RUSCHENBERGER, in the chair.

Thirty-one persons present.

The following papers were presented for publication:—

“Staffellite from Pike’s Peak, Col.” By E. Goldsmith.

“Stibianite, a New Mineral.” By E. Goldsmith.

The death of Henry Adams, Correspondent, was announced.

A Louse of the Pelican.—Prof. LEIDY exhibited a portion of the pouch of a pelican, with several groups of large lice adhering to the lining membrane. The specimen, suspended in alcohol, had been presented to him some years since by his late friend Prof. Jeffries Wyman, who obtained it, while in Florida, from the white pelican, *Pelecanus trachyrhynchus*.

Later, Dr. Elliott Coues, U.S.A., had submitted to his inspection specimens of the same louse, which he had obtained from the interior of the pouch of a white pelican, from the Red River of the North.

The louse pertains to the *Mallophaga* or Fleece-eaters, and appears to be an undescribed species. The name of *MENOPON PERALE* was given to it. It is $2\frac{1}{4}$ lines in length, and of a chestnut-brown color. The head is broader than long, semilunar, with